

GOFLIN, A.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; SHIROKOV, N.A., inzh.

Effect of trimming on the characteristics of a compressor stage.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 6 no.11:76-80 N'63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskoy institut kholodil'noy
promyshlennosti (for Goflin). 2. Nevskiy mashinostroitel'nyy
zavod imeni V.I. Lenina (for Shirokov).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

S/0143/64/000/010/0096/0101

AUTHOR: Ris, V. F. (Candidate of technical sciences); Shirokov, N. A.
(Engineer)

TITLE: Effect of the density of blading on the characteristics of multistage axial compressors

SOURCE: IVUZ. Energetika, no. 10, 1964, 96-101

TOPIC TAGS: compressor, axial compressor, axial compressor characteristic

ABSTRACT: The effect of the density of blading of trimmed stages upon the gas-dynamic characteristics of compressors used in GT-700-4 power plants was experimentally investigated. The compressor had originally been designed for a compression ratio of 4.5, a speed of 3,000 rpm, peripheral speed of 250-300 m/sec, hub-tip ratio, 0.545, number of stages, 17. As the rated performance could not be achieved, the number of impeller blades was reduced

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L 19454-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4049460

from 42 to 38 in the first stages and from 66 to 58 in subsequent stages. After this thinning, the pressure increased by 0.1 kg/cm² and the efficiency by 1.5%, with the compressor operating at rated conditions; at greater deliveries, the gains were still higher. In another gas-turbine power plant (GT-700-4M), a thinning of the blading in some stages resulted in 2.5-3% higher efficiency for the entire compressor, or 4% for the stage where the thinning was actually done. The effect of thinning was also verified on a low-pressure compressor of a GT-700-12M power plant. "Additional work on GT-700-4 compressors was done with the participation of the TsKTI Laboratory Chief, A. P. Goflin." Orig. art. has: 4 figures. ⁶

ASSOCIATION: Nevskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod (Neva Machine-Building Plant)
Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut kholodil'noy promyshlennosti (Leningrad Technological Institute of Refrigeration Industry)

SUBMITTED: 15Nov63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PR

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

SHIRKOV, N.A., inzh.

Effect of trimming on the pressure characteristics of TsKTI compressor stages. Teploenergetika 11 no.6:82-84 Je '64. (MIRA 18;7)

1. Nevskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod imeni Lenina.

Amplifiers, Vacuum - Tube

Utilization of primary transformer from the receiver "Rodina," in the amplifier NCh.
Radio, 29, No. 1, 1952.

9. MONTHLY LIST OF RUSSIAN ACCESSIONS, Library of Congress, April 1952. Uncl.

Shirokov, N-G

107-8-43/62

AUTHORS:

Shirokov, N, and Razikov, A (Moscow).

TITLE:

Simple Line Scanning for TV-Receivers with Kinescope "40JK2B"
(Prostaya strochnaya razvertka dlya televizorov s kineskopom
"40JK2B").

PERIODICAL:

Radio, 1957, # 8, pp 41 and 42, col 1 (USSR).

ABSTRACT:

Radio amateurs using large screen kinescopes have difficulties in obtaining normal horizontal picture dimensions with the accelerating potential of 12-14 kv.

A simple line scanning circuit is suggested, which has been applied with good results to some TV-receivers.

The sawtooth voltage is produced by the "6H8C" tube by a circuit as shown in the diagram.

The output stage contains the "Г-807" tube, in the anode circuit of which a core coil of 2200 windings of "ПЗЛШО-0.18" wire, is inserted.

The manufacturing of the coil form and windings is described in detail.

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TITLE:

Simple Line Scanning for TV-Receivers with Kinescope "40ЛК25"
(Prostaya strochnaya razvertka dlya televizorov s kineskopom
"40ЛК25").

107-8-43/62

The "242" tube is used as high-voltage kenotron, since it is more reliable and more durable.

If the high-voltage "141" kenotron is utilized, an additional coil for heater supply should be wound on the coil form.

For a kinescope of smaller size, the resistance of the screen grid circuit of the "Г-807" tube should be increased, otherwise the scanning would be much larger than the screen of the kinescope.

The heater windings of the "645C" tube must have a very low capacitance.

The line deflecting yoke coils should have a high resistance ("КВН", "Т-2" etc.).

This article contains 1 diagram.

INSTITUTION: Not indicated

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE: At the Library of Congress

Card 2/2

110-2-15/22

The torque of a three-phase induction motor connected in a single-phase circuit.

ASSOCIATION: Military Aviation Engineering Academy imeni N.Ye.Zhukovskiy.
(Voyenno-vozdushnaya inzhenernaya akademiya imeni N.Ye.Zhukovskogo)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

SHIROKOV, NIKOLAY GRIGOR'YEVICH, kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent, prepodavatel'

Resonance method for determining the parameters of two-phase asynchronous machines with a hollow rotor. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 4 no.5:79-85 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Voenno-vozdushnaya inzhenernaya Akademiya.
(Electric machinery--Alternating current)
(Automatic control)

PETUKHOV, B.G., inzhener; SHIROKOV, N.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Smelting chromium steel from chrome iron ores. Stal.proizv.no.1:
5-22 '56. (MIRA 9:9)

1.Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (for Petukhov). 2.Sibirskiy
metallurgicheskiy institut (for Shirokov).
(Chromium steel) (Smelting)

CIA-RDP86-00513R001549520020-3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001549520020-3"

Shirokov, N. I.

137-58-5-9091

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 5, p 49 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Shirokov, N. I.

TITLE: The Effect of the Alkalinity of Slag on the Distribution of Hydrogen Contained Therein and on the Hydrogen Content of the Metal
(Vliyaniye osnovnosti shlaka na raspredeleniye v nem vodoroda i na sodержaniye vodoroda v metalle)

PERIODICAL: Sb. tr. Kuznetskogo mezhobl. pravl. Nauchno-tekhn. o-va chernoy metallurgii, 1956, Vol 1, pp 43-49

ABSTRACT: A special sampling device with five narrow channels was employed in order to determine the H content of slag (S) at the end of the smelting stage; sampling was performed at different levels of large open-hearth furnaces. The H concentration was determined by the method of vacuum-heating at a temperature of 900°C. Samples of slag were introduced into the device in the form of small particles 3 to 6 mm in size encased in metallic containers which had been previously degasified. It is established that the H is not distributed uniformly. Upper layers of S always contain larger amounts of H. This nonuniformity becomes greater as the viscosity of the S increases, i. e., as its alkalinity is

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137-58-5-9091

The Effect of the Alkalinity (cont.)

raised. In order to obtain metal with a smaller H content, it is recommended that the ratio $\%CaO/\%SiO_2$ in the S at the end of the liquefaction stage be increased to 2.0-2.2.

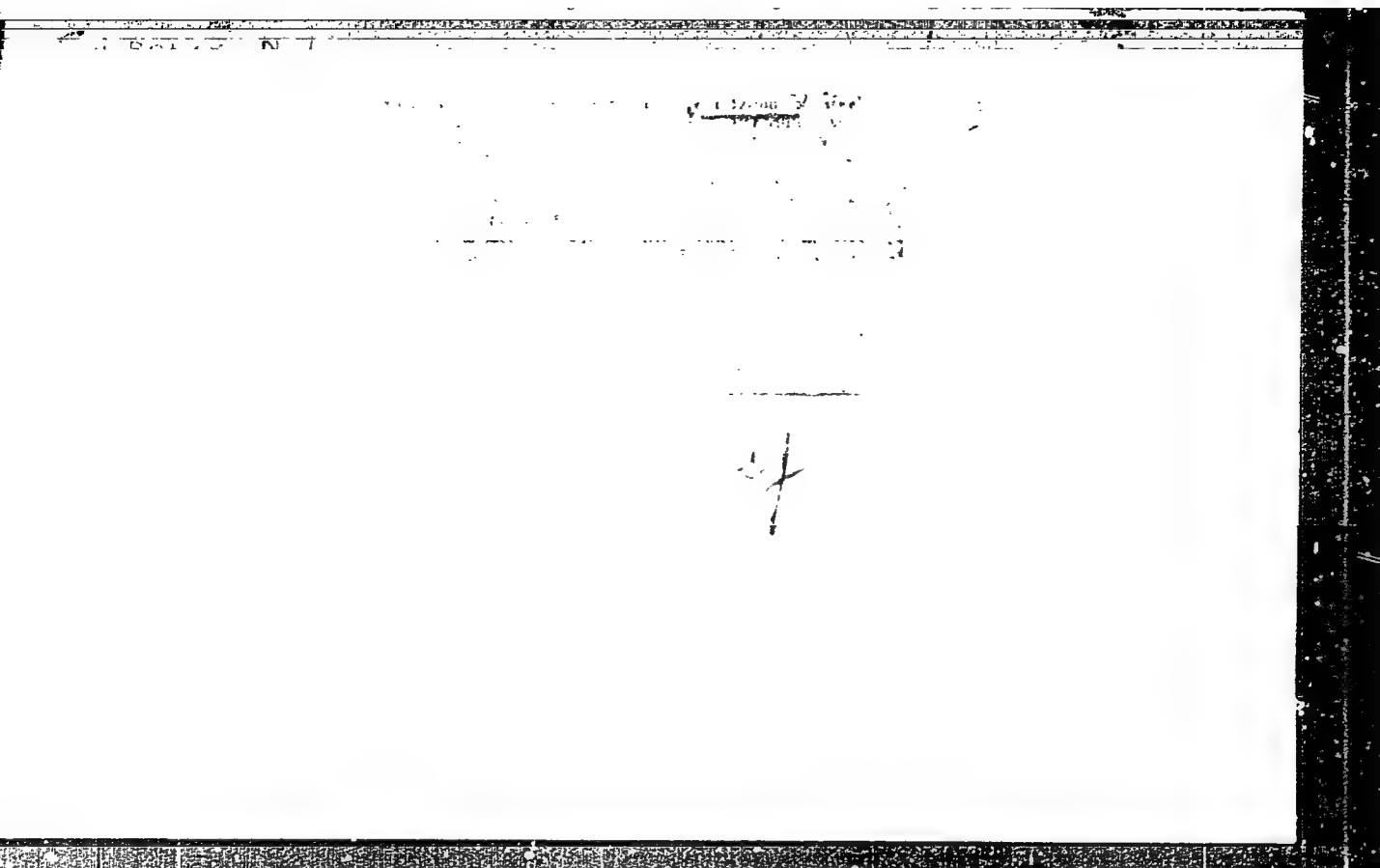
A. M.

1. Slags--Properties
2. Hydrogen--Determination

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001549520020-3



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001549520020-3"

SOV/137-58-7-14374

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 7, p 61 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Petukhov, B.G., Shirokov, N.I.

TITLE: Use of Chrome-nickel Swarf in Basic Open-hearth Steelmaking
(Ispol'zovaniye khromonikelevoy struzhki pri vyplavke stali v osnovnykh martenovskikh pechakh)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Sibirsk. metallurg. in-ta, 1957, Nr 4, pp 158-170

ABSTRACT: A method has been developed for the reduction of Cr from Cr-Ni swarf charged into the open hearth after the dephosphorization period. Experimental heats (EH) were run at the Kuznetsk Metallurgical Kombinat in 190-t basic open hearths with basic roofs to smelt steel (St) of the following grades: 40KhN; 20KhNZA; 12KhNZA, etc.. 15 to 30 min before the start of pure boil, 2-3 t charges of Cr-Ni swarf were added to the furnace, constituting 2.8-5.2% of the weight of the metal (Me) charge. The degree to which the Cr was recovered dropped as the weight of the added swarf was increased; it amounted to 33-90%. After addition of the swarf, (Cr₂O₃) amounted to < 8%. No difference in the fluidity of this slag from others was noticeable. The steel of the EH did not differ in [H], [O], and mechanical

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Use of Chrome-nickel Swarf in Basic Open-hearth Steelmaking

SOV/137-58-7-14374

properties from the St smelted in the ordinary way. The quantity of nonmetallic inclusions in the Me of the EH was significantly higher in the course of the EH than in standard heats, but it became normal at the moment of deoxidation. The rate of C oxidation during the period of slag control and pure boil was lower by 0.03-0.05%. This is explained by the reduction in the temperature of the Me due to the addition of the swarf. The duration of the EH was increased by 20-25 min owing to the lengthening of the slag-control process and the reduction in the rate of C oxidation. When this method is used, little or no Fe-Cr need be added to alloy the Me.

1. Open hearth furnaces--Performance 2. Steel--Production 3. Chromium M.K.
-nickel alloys--Reduction 4. Chromium--Recovery

Card 2/2

N-I SHIRAKO U

Decarboxylation of rail steel with smaller amounts of alumi-
num. N. I. Shirakov and B. G. Petukhov (Mgt. Combinc.
Kuznetsk. Metallurg. 1958 No. 1: 17-22). Three decar-
boxylation variations were tested in a 35-ton open-hearth fur-
nace on R-50 steel whose compn. before decarboxylation was
C 0.64-0.65, Mn 0.06-0.07, P 0.013-0.014, O 0.010%, H
4.08-6.20 cc /100 g., and 0.0022-0.0030% hard inclusions.
The slag compn. was FeO 9.2-10.7, Mn 2.37-2.49, P_2O_5
1.83-1.91%. The basicity varied between 2.72 and 2.92
and the fluidity was 122-133 mm. The pouring temp.
ranged 1600-1610° with the slag temp. 15-20° higher. In
variation I the steel was decarboxylated in the furnace only with
ferromanganese (11.7-13.0 kg./ton) and finished in the ladle
with 45% FeSi contg. 1% Al (5.2-6.7 kg./ton) and reduced
amt. of Al (207 g./ton). In variation II the steel was de-
oxidized with 11.6-11.8 kg. ferromanganese/ton and 8.8-
9.6 kg. blast-furnace ferroaluminum/ton in the furnace and
finished in the ladle with 3.6-4.1 kg. 45% FeSi and 300 g.
Al/ton. In variation III 13.3 kg. ferromanganese/ton
was used in the furnace and 300 kg. 45% FeSi/ton in the
ladle. Variation I gave better phys. properties than III
and better plastic properties than II, but with somewhat
lower yield and tensile strengths. A saving of 26 kopecks/
ton resulted from the reduced amt. of Al used.

V. N. Bednarski

1/ Distr: 4E2c

1/

SOV/137-58-10-20629

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 10, p 42 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Shirokov, N.I., Petukhov, B.G., Yeremenko, S.N.

TITLE: Deoxidation of Rail Steel Without Aluminum or With Replacement Thereof by Silico-calcium (Raskisleniye rel'sovoy stali bez alyuminiya ili s zamenoy yego silikokàl'tsiyem)

PERIODICAL: Izv. vyssh. uchebn. zavedeniy. Chernaya metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 1, pp 41-54

ABSTRACT: To reduce the alumina-inclusions content of rail steel, this being one of the assumed causes of rail lamination, experimental heats of grade R50 steel were run in 380-t basic open-hearth furnaces without deoxidation of the Al in the ladle, and also with replacement of aluminum by Si-Ca. Determination was also made of [O] and of the stable nonmetallic inclusions (NI) in the liquid steel in the process of melting and pouring. It is established that the contents, composition, and quantity of stable NI in the steel during the period of pure boil undergo virtually no change and are not dependent upon the duration of the boil of the steel in the furnace. The NI and N content of the steel at the moment of its release from the furnace increases.

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Deoxidation of Rail Steel Without Aluminum (cont.)

After deoxidation in the ladle in the ways indicated, [O] is the same as in standard Al deoxidation. In a ladle sample of the metal, the smallest amount of stable NI and the most favorable composition thereof (minimum Al_2O_3 contents) are found upon deoxidation with Si-Ca. The production of first-grade rails from this metal is lower with standard deoxidation than with the variants practiced in these experiments. The macroscopic structure of the rails improves upon deoxidation by Si-Ca in the ladle and is impaired upon deoxidation by Fe-Si alone. The quantity of stable NI in the finished rails declines relative to the ladle specimens of the metal both with the standard and with the experimental methods of deoxidation. The quantity of stable NI in the experimental steels is virtually identical in either procedure and is less than the content thereof in steels deoxidized in the ordinary way. In the experimental steels, the inclusions consist primarily of SiO_2 (50-65%), while in the standard heats the dominant component is Al_2O_3 (~ 60%). The total degree of contamination of rail metal deoxidized in the standard way and by the experimental procedures is virtually identical and is considerably greater than in ladle specimens due to sulfides and oxides and the appearance of sulfosilicates in the NI. Consecutive planings of the rail heads show that when aluminum is replaced by Si-Ca, the number of clear rails, excluding those showing NI in the form of scratches due to

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SOV/137-58-10-20629

Deoxidation of Rail Steel Without Aluminum (cont.)

reduction, is greatest, but the mean length of the scratches on one rail examined was also the greatest of any. Steel deoxidized by the experimental methods is of coarse granular structure (Nrs 2-4). Upon deoxidation by the experimental variants, σ_b increases (by 1.3-0.9 kg/mm²) and the plastic and resilience properties diminish: δ is reduced by 0.6-0.3% and ψ by 2.1-1.4%. At the test temperature, + 20°C and -40°C, a_k diminished by factors of 1.5 to 2. Owing to the impairment of these properties, the question of eliminating addition of Al or replacement thereof by Si-Ca will have to be solved after track-service testing of experimental rails.

V.M.

1. Steel--Processing
2. Steel---Properties
3. Steel---Impurities
4. Aluminum oxides--Determination

Card 3/3

SHIROKOV, N.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; PETUKOV, B.G., inzh.; YEREMENKO,
S.H., inzh.

Effect of the method of introducing aluminum into the metal
on the quality of rail steel. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; chern.met.
no.6:29-34 Je '58. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut i Kuznetskiy metallurgi-
cheskiy kombinat. Rekomendovano kafedroy metallurgii stali
Sibirskogo metallurgicheskogo instituta.
(Steel--Metallurgy) (Railroads--Rails)

SHIROKOV, N.I.

Raising the capacity-utilization coefficient of machine
tools. Sbor.st.UZTM no.7:32-53 '58. (MIRA 12:6)
(Sverdlovsk--Machine tools)

25(

SOV/117-59-8-28/44

AUTHOR: Shirokov, N.I., Engineer

TITLE: Efficiency Experts of the Uralmashzavod

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', 1959, Nr 8, pp 28-29 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Engineer-technologist V.M. Kopaygorenko is one of the best improvers of the plant. One of his ideas is a frictional chuck, which prevents the breakage of threading taps while cutting large-diameter threads on drilling machines, and improves the quality of the thread. The chuck includes a spring-loaded center compensating the surplus axial travel of the machine spindle. A detailed drawing of the chuck is given. There is 1 diagram and 1 photo.

ASSOCIATION:BRIZ of Uralmashzavod

Card 1/1

SHIROKOV, N.I.; PETUKHOV, B.G.

Deoxidation of rail steel by ferrotitanium and a reduced
amount of aluminum. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met.
5 no.10:42-49 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut i Kuznetskiy
metallurgicheskiy kombinat.
(Steel--Metallurgy) (Railroads--Rails)

ZARVIN, Ye.Ya.; SHIROKOV, N.I.; GORDEYEVA, L.T.

Effect of the deoxidation method on nonmetallic inclusions
and fatigue properties of rail steel. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;
chern. met. 7 no.10:41-44 '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

30V/179-59-2-3/40

AUTHOR: Shirokov, N. N. (Moscow)

TITLE: Retardation of the Supersonic Flow in Diffusive Channels of the Aerodynamical Tube (Tormozheniye sverkhzvukovogo potoka v diffuzornykh kanalah aerodinamicheskikh trub)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR OTN, Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 2, pp 19-24 and 1 plate (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The criteria determining the maximum possible retardation of the flow in the narrow section of a diffuser (throat) were investigated. Also the effect of the Reynold's number on the characteristics of the diffuser was observed; finally, an approximate method of calculation of the effective work of the diffusive channel based on the experiments was elaborated. The apparatus employed in the experiments is illustrated in Fig 1, where 1 - receiver, 2 - valve regulating the compressed air, 3 - manometer, 4 - nozzle, 5 and 6 - stationary and variable walls respectively, forming the diffusive channels, the number and shape of which could be adjusted by means of the screws 7 and the indicators 8 , 9 - stationary diffuser with a choke 10 . The

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SOV/179-50.2-3/40

Retardation of the Supersonic Flow in Diffusive Channels of the Aerodynamical Tube

pressure at the walls was measured with the mercury manometer 11 and the field of the static pressure was determined from the 2 perpendicularly situated points 12. The axial distribution of the static pressure is shown in Fig 2, where a dotted line represents the calculated curve for the flow of an ideal liquid and the circles represent the experimental data. The results of experiments are given in the form of graphs in Figs 3-9. Fig 3 shows the levelling of the flow in the converged part of the channel where the curve a represents the critical pressure. The points and correspond to $\bar{p} = p_2/p_1$ and $\bar{p} = p_4/p_3$ respectively. Fig 4 illustrates the variations of velocity for F_{min} in the throat in relation to its surface. Fig 6 illustrates the variations of velocity for F_{min} along the channel ($\bar{x} = 1.0$ corresponds to the cross-section of the throat). The curve in Fig 6 was calculated from the expression:

$$\zeta = \frac{2p'x}{\rho u^2}$$

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307/179-59-2-3/40

Retardation of the Supersonic Flow in Diffusive Channels of the Aerodynamical Tube

where p'_x -- the first derivative of pressure for a given cross-section of the boundary layer, z -- characteristic dimension of the boundary layer, ρ -- density, u -- velocity of flow at the boundary layer. A cinephotograph of the flow was taken with 4000 frames per sec. Some of the frames are reproduced in Fig 7, illustrating the process of collapse of the supersonic flow. Frame Nr 1 shows the actual supersonic flow in the tube, Nrs 3-6 show the formation of a dark patch near a wall of the throat which travels against the flow (frames 9-11, 13, 16). The second irregularity of density can be seen in the frames 18 and 20 to be followed by the formation of a series of others (frames 23, 24, 27) until an acoustic flow in the throat showed the sound velocity in the frame 32. This velocity slows down further in the frame 37. The total duration of the above frames lasted about 0.01 sec. Fig 7 therefore shows that the retardation of the flow in the channel is

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SOV/179-59-2-3/40

Retardation of the Supersonic Flow in Diffusive Channels of the Aerodynamical Tube

determined by ζ_* near the side wall. The measurements of ζ for \bar{P}_{\min} made for various lengths of the converging part of the tube are shown for Fig 8, and the effect of the Reynold's number R on the characteristic $\sigma = f(\bar{P})$ is illustrated in Fig 9. In order to determine an approximate value of σ , the values of M , p'_x and δ^* for the throat should be known. The latter is found from the relation $H = \delta^*/\delta^{**}$, where δ^{**} -- loss of impulse. The relationship $H = f(M)$, as obtained experimentally, is shown in Fig 10 (circles). In order to verify the approximate method, a calculation was made for $M = 2.5, 3.0, 3.5$. The calculated data were compared with the experimental ones, showing a negligible difference. The accuracy of \bar{P}_{\min} was 3 to 5% and that of σ_{\max} -- 6% (Fig 11, continuous line - calculated,

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SOV/179-59-2-3/40

Retardation of the Supersonic Flow in Diffusive Channels of the
Aerodynamical Tube

dotted line - experimental results). There are 11 figures
and 1 Soviet reference.

SUBMITTED: November 21, 1958.

Card 5/5

SHIROKOV, N.N.; KIM, L.V.; ROMANOV, S.V.; VELITNITSKIY, A.I.;
MISHIN, A.Ye.

Improving operations of concrete mixing units at the reinforced concrete products plant. Suggested by N.N.Shirokov and others. Rats.i izobr.predl.v stroi. no.11:17-19 '59.
(MIRA 13:3)

(Mixing machinery) (Reinforced concrete)

GLADIL'SHCHIKOV, Yevgeniy Ivanovich; GOLUBEVA, K.A., inzh., retsenzent;
MASLIY, K.Ya., zuborez, retsenzent; SHIROKOV, N.P., red. vypuska;
BELYAKOV, M.N., red.; GERKEN, I.V., dotsent, red.; ZHUKOV, P.A.,
kand. ekon. nauk, red.; ROZENBERG, I.A., kand. ekon. nauk, red.;
SMIRNITSKIY, Ye.K., kand. ekon. nauk, red.; SUSTAVOV, M.I., inzh.,
red.; DUGINA, P.A., tekhn. red.

[Let's economize on electric power] Berech' elektroenergiu. Mo-
skva, Mashgiz, 1960. 43 p. (Biblioteka rabochego mashinostroitel'ia:
Seria "Osnovy konkretnoi ekonomiki," no.10) (MIRA 1419)
(Electric power)

SHIROKOV, N.P.

We have improved the keyboards of telegraph apparatus. Avtom.,
telem. i sviaz' 7 no.7:35-37 J1 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Starshiy elektromekhanik Rtishchevskoy distantzii signalizatsii
i svyazi Privolzhskoy dorogi.

/ Chemical composition of by-products from medium an-
nated after N. V. Shchukin et al.

3

Preservation of adrenal glands in small ebbettire

2

SHIROKOV, N.Y., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk; SINITSYN, K.D., inzhener;
TSIBANOVA, V.D., inzhener; KRYLOVA, V.V., inzhener; SMELOVA, Z.A.

Continuous mechanized method for the production of sausage casings
from paper. Trudy VNIIMS no.6:5-9 '54. (MLRA 10:8)
(Sausage casings)

SHIROKOV, N.Ye., inzhener.

Using local materials for consolidating slopes. Gidr.stroi. 25
no.9:25-26 0 '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Kuybyshev--Dams)

SHIROKOV, N.Ye., inzh.

Protecting the banks of the Volga River by tetrapods. Transp.
stroil. 15 no.3:24-26 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:11)

SOV/98-59-10-5/20

14(6)

AUTHOR:

Shirokov, N.Ye., Engineer

TITLE:

~~SECRET~~
The Concrete Reinforcement of the Slopes of Earth Dikes and Dams

PERIODICAL:

Gidrotekhnicheskoye stroitel'stvo, 1959, Nr 10. pp 21-25 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The article describes the reinforcement of the upper slopes of earth dikes and dams extending for 25 km on the Volga GES imeni V.I. Lenin, and of a reservoir, the water level of which was 8-10 m above that of the Volga River. Fig.1 shows the reinforcing of the upper slopes with monolithic concrete sheeting 13 x 16 m, and 35 cm and 25 cm thick, laid directly onto the sandy slope of the foundation. At the top of the slope the concrete sheeting levels off onto a parapet 90 cm high and 25-30 cm thick, while the bottom edge was formed by a concrete strip 1 m wide. Twin-layer ribbon reverse filters, consisting of layers of sand, gravel and pebbles (all 20 cm in diameter), were laid below the seams of the sheets, and the composition of the filters is given in table 1; drainage holes .2 x .2 m, covered by grilles, were laid at the bottom edge of the slope at a distance of 5-5.5 m from each other,

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SOV/98-59-10-5/20

The Concrete Reinforcement of the Slopes of Earth Dikes and Dams

in order to provide for the eventuality of a fluctuation in the level of the reservoir. The concrete sheets were reinforced with metal frames formed of rods 19 mm in diameter, and the molding of the sheeting was carried out on the slope in a wooden cast. The concrete used was that used for hydraulic engineering purposes, with frost-resistance M-50 and water-resistance V-4, being composed of Portland cement and Mark 400-500 trass cement from the Sengeleyevskiy zavod (Sengeleyev Works), and sand-gravel mixture as a filler, taken from the Vandovka quarry; the granite chips were obtained from the Shartashskiy quarry. The sheets were laid from bottom to top, 1-50 depth vibrators and 1-7 surface vibrators being used to compress the concrete; fig.2 shows the method used for lowering the sheeting into place, and the materials used for the filters were deposited in the same way (vibrotroughs and excavators, provided with special containers into which the concrete was lowered from the dump trucks). Most of the work was carried out in the summer; some of it, however, had to be done in the winter for reasons of urgency, when "cold" concrete, prepared

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SOV/98-59-10-5/20

The Concrete Reinforcement of the Slopes of Earth Dikes and Dams

from non-heated materials, was used. A special unheated concrete works was used for its manufacture, and a solution of sodium chloride and calcium chloride was added to the mixture; the quantities used in proportion to the temperature are given in table 2. Transportation of the concrete over distances of up to 3 km was carried out by automatic dump trucks, and when placed in position, the surface of the "cold" concrete was covered by a 10-15 cm thick layer of sawdust and sand. During the years 1954-56 6,000 m³ of concrete sheeting were laid, and it has so far proved to be entirely satisfactory, apart from a few isolated cracks (max. 2 mm). Air temperature throughout the year varied from -40 to +30°C. There are 2 tables, 1 diagram, and 1 photograph.

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SHIROKOV, O.

Sealing joints in poles. Stroitel' 8 no.10:6 0 '62.
(MIRA 15:11)

(Electric lines--Poles and towers)
(Concrete construction)

SHIROKOV, G.

Heating concrete products without electrodes. Stroitel' 8
no.11:4-5 N '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Precast concrete)

[illegible]

1. The purpose of the present work is to study the possibility of using microorganisms for the detection of radioactive materials.

2. It is known that microorganisms are able to accumulate radioactive materials from substrates which they contain in infinitesimal concentrations. Autolysates of some types of tubercle bacteria as well as *Agaricomonas* proved to be the most active accumulators. They may be used as indicators of the presence and the concentration level of the radioactive materials in substrates and media. For this purpose, however, special methods should be developed. There are 2 figures and 1 reference, 1 of which is Soviet.

3. GILF. M. V. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova
Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosova

4. The work was carried out in 1978.

5. The work was carried out in 1978.

SOV/20-120-5-57/67

The Accumulation of Naturally Radioactive Elements by Soil Microorganisms

1. Bacteria--Effects of radiation
2. Radioactive substances--Dosage determination
3. Radioactive substances--Absorption
4. Microbes--Autoradiography

Card 3/5

SH. BOKOV, D.G.

SO(1)

ATTENTION:

TITLE:

PERIODICAL:

ABSTRACT:

AFRIKIAN, E. E. Kuchayeva, A. S., Candidate of Biological Sciences

Use of Antibiotics in Plant Cultivation (Primeneniye anti-biotikov v rasteniyevodstve)

Vojna i Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, No 1, pp 142-146 (USSR)

A conference dealing with this subject took place in Tver from 8 to 13 October, 1959. It has been called by the Institute of Microbiology, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Microbiological Institute of the Academy of Sciences SSSR), the Vsesoyuznyy Nauchno-Issledovatskiy Tsentr (VNIIT) (VNIIT) and the Institute for Agricultural Microbiology of the USSR Academy of Sciences (IAM) (IAM) and the Institute for Microbiology of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR (IAM) (IAM).

E. E. Kuchayeva, candidate of biological sciences, reports on the results of investigations of several years' duration carried out by the Institute of Microbiology of the USSR Academy of Sciences (IAM) (IAM) and the Institute for Agricultural Microbiology of the USSR Academy of Sciences (IAM) (IAM).

The utilization of antibiotics in the fight against agricultural pests and diseases.

The utilization of antibiotics in the fight against agricultural pests and diseases.

The utilization of antibiotics in the fight against agricultural pests and diseases.

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The utilization of antibiotics in the fight against agricultural pests and diseases.

The utilization of antibiotics in the fight against agricultural pests and diseases.

The utilization of antibiotics in the fight against agricultural pests and diseases.

Card 2/4

Card 3/4

KUCHAYEVA, A.G.; ZENEVICH, V.Ye.; LUSHCHEVSKAYA, G.V.; SHIROKOV, O.G.

Conditions of gibberellin formation by different *Fusarium* strains.
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. biol. no.2:271-277 Mr-Apr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Institut mikrobiologii Akademii nauk SSSR i Institut mikrobiologii
i organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk USSR, kafedra biologii pochvy
Moskovskogo gosudardarstvennogo universiteta imeni M.V.Lomonosova.
(GIBBERELLINS) (FUSARIUM)

KRASIL'NIKOV, N.A.; ASHEYVA, I.V.; BAB'YEVA, I.P.; KAPTEREVA, Yu.V.;
SHIROKOV, O.G.; KORSHUNOV, I.S.

Biosynthesis of amino acids b soil micro-organisms. Dokl. AN SSSR
141 no.6:1470-1482 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova i
Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR
(for Krasil'nikov).

(AMINO ACIDS) (SOIL MICRO-ORGANISMS)

SHIROKOV, O.Z. [Shyrovov, O.Z.]; DANILEV-KAYA, V.A. [Danylevs'ka, V.A.],
inzh.-geolog

Coal resources of the western Donets Basin. Kompl. vyk. pal.-
energ. res. Ukr. no.1:26-38 '59. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut. 2. Chlen-korrespondent
AN UkrSSR (for Shirokov).
(Donets Basin—Coal)

SHIROKOV, P.A.; SESENOV, Yu.P. - tekhn. red.

[Tensor analysis; the algebra of tensors] Tenzornoe ischislenie;
algebra tenzorov. Izd. 2. Kazan', Izd-vo Kazanskogo univ., 1961.
147 p. (MIRA 15:10)

(Calculus of tensors)

KAPUSTIN, I.I., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; SHIROKOV, P.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Mechanization of measurements of the area of flat figures with an arbitrary shape and the outlook for its development. Izv. vys. ucheb.zav.; mashinostr. no.1:36-44 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchnyy institut tekstil'noy i legkoy promyshlennosti.
(Area measurement)

Shirokov, P. L.

PA 10/19734

USSR/Electronics
Circuits, Electronic
Insulation

Aug 48

"New Circuit Systems for Controlling the Insulation
of Timer System Regulatory Circuits," P. L. Shirokov,
GlavVostokNeftPererabotka, 3 pp

"Energet Byul" No 8

Faulty insulation of a timer system may lead to a
series of breakdowns or dislocation of a manu-
facturing process. Ground detector does not fully
guarantee protection against grounding. Describes
special circuit equipped with noise and light
warning signals.

10/19734

SHIROKOV, P. P.

SHIROKOV, P. P.: "Investigation of machinery and instruments for measuring the areas of plane figures." Min Higher Education USSR. Moscow Order of Lenin and Order of Labor Red Banner Higher Technical School imeni N. E. Bauman. Moscow, 1956.
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 23, 1956

SHIROKOV, Pavel Petrovich; KAPUSTIN, Ivan Il'ich; DUKHOVNIY, P.N., red.;
SHAPENKOVA, T.A., tekhn.red.

[Machine for measuring areas of plane figures of arbitrary shapes]
Mashiny dlia izmereniia ploshchadei ploskikh figur proizvol'noi
formy. Moskva, Izd-vo nauchno-tekhn.lit-ry, 1960. 147 p.
(Area measurement) (MIRA 13:9)

SHIRCKOV, P.P., kund.tekhn.nauk

Classification of measuring devices for the area measurement of
plane forms of complex configuration. Nauch.-issl.trudy NIIMP
no.10:87-93 '60.

(MIRA 14:4)

(Hides and skins) (Area measurement)

YUMEV, I.V., starshiy elektromekhanik; SHIROKOV, P.V., inzh.

Shortcomings of PS-59 and SPD-59 apparatus. Avtom., telem.i
sviaz' 5 no.7:43 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Ural'skaya distantiya signalizatsii i svyazi Kazakhskoy dorogi.
(Railroads—Signaling) (Railroads—Communication systems)

Mr. SHOV, P. Ya.

Box, Culture - Moscow Province

Providing work in libraries of Moscow Province. Pchelovodstvo 30, No. 2,
1953.

G. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953, Uncl.

MEYEROVSKIY, V.: SPIROKOV, R.

Moving Pictures

New instructions for determining technical wear of 35 mm film copy. Kiberekhnik,
no. 7. 1952.

9. MONTHLY LIST OF RUSSIAN ACCESSIONS, Library of Congress, October 1952, uncl.

SHIROKOV, R.

How to check the accuracy of film length meters. Kinomekhanik no.11:27-28 M
'53. (MLRA 6:11)

(Cinematography--Apparatus and supplies)

SHIROKOV, R., kand. tekhn. nauk

New equipment for the Czechoslovakian fur industry. Leg. pron.
19 no. 4:53-55 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(Czechoslovakia--Fur--Dressing and dyeing)

AIRONEV, S.

2000-10-10 - SERVICES ARE NOT IN EFFECT. V. 1.0.0.0. 10:12-17
(MIL-11:10)

(Military education)

ACC NR: AP7005211

SOURCE CODE: UR/0403/66/000/011/0038/0039

AUTHOR: Shirokov, S. (Head)

ORG: *Elektroapparat* Plant, Leningrad (Leningradskiy zavod "Elektroapparat")

TITLE: Cold machining of metal by milling and the die casting of liquid metal

SOURCE: VDNKh SSSR. Informatsionnyy byulleten', no. 11, 1966, 38-39

TOPIC TAGS: milling machine, lathe, gear cutting machine, die casting, liquid metal

ABSTRACT: New developments in milling machines and die casting were reviewed. A new general-purpose milling machine constructed by T. Morozov was described. Built on the base of an ordinary horizontal mill cutter it has a new spindle guide assembly mounted on a carriage, allowing the machining of a greater variety of shapes. An increase in productivity of 30% was realized in a 3 month trial at the Leningrad *Elektrosila* Plant, resulting in the saving of more than 5000 rubles. Also described was a quick-changing chuck for milling and cutting machines. It has a body with a replaceable sleeve and a compound nut. This chuck can be changed in 2-3 sec and attachments made of mill cutter heads, disc cutters, etc. Its overall dimensions are 100 x 200 mm. An improved three-jaw chuck was developed at the *Elektroapparat* plant by Shteynbuk. It is a self-centering, pneumatic chuck for lathes and turning machines which operate with pneumodrive. Parts can be clamped in pneumatically as well as by

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP7005211

hand. A gear cutting machine designed by V. I. Usov (*Electrosila* plant) can be used for cutting any number of teeth in conical and cylindrical gear blanks, less than 200 mm in diameter. Its productivity is 2-5 times higher than the ordinary cutting machines. Mnuskin recently developed a device for blowing-out chips during the cutting of blind holes. It has a tube with a welded nozzle for bracing a soft rubber lining, a nipple and sleeve, and a reducer with connecting pipe. By positioning the nozzle a directed air blast blows-out chips from the blind hole during the machining operation. New developments in the die casting of copper and aluminum alloys at the *Electroapparat* plant were reviewed. Advantages of die casting over ordinary sand casting were given. At the plant two die casting processes are used: (1) application of pressure to the liquid metal in a die using a hydraulic press, and (2) application of pressure to solidified or partially solidified metal in a friction press (squeeze casting). The comparative features of both processes were discussed. Pressure die casting on a hydraulic press is done on a 200 T press (model P-427), manufactured at the Ryazansky plant. The working velocity of the press is 2.5 mm/sec, the plunger velocity is 50 mm/sec, and the ejection force is 30 T. By using die casting and squeeze casting at the plant in place of more difficult forging processes, savings of 80,000 rubles were realized.

SUB CODE: 13,14/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

SHIROKOV, S.D., inzh., prepodavatel' tekhnika

"Organization of highway construction" by V.I. Morozov. Reviewed
by S.D. Shirokov. Avt. dor. 23 no. 12:27 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Road construction) (Morozov, V.I.)

SHIROKOV, S.D.; PAU, B.M.; GORDEYEV, Yu.A.

Device for replacing gaskets in the split part of the MAW65025
gate without emptying pipelines. Mash. 1 нефт. обor. no.7:41-
42 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Ufimskoye rayonnoye nefteprovodnoye upravleniye.

PA 13/49T68

SHIROKOV, S. F.

USSR/Medicine - Malaria, Complications Jul/Aug 48
Medicine - Dysentery

"Cases of Malarial Children With Dysenteric
Complication," S. F. Shirokov, Children's Clinic,
Tadzhik Med Inst, 4 pp

"Pediatriya" No 4

Considers that the cause of colitis in children
afflicted with malaria is of dysenterial origin.
Tabulates data to support this contention.

13/49T68

USSR/Medicine - Malaria
Medicine - Rheumatism

May 48

"Rheumatism and Malaria in Children," S. F.
Shirokov, Stalinabad, $\frac{1}{2}$ p

"Vop Ped i Okhran Mat i Det" Vol XVI, No 1

Author's experience leads him to conclude that
malaria and acute rheumatism are not concomitant.

6/49T78

USSR/Medicine - Angina
Medicine - Scarlet Fever

May 48

"Relationship Between Angina and Malaria and Between Scarlet Fever and Malaria," S. F. Shirokov, Stalinabad, $\frac{1}{4}$ p

"Vop Ped i Okhran Mat i Det" Vol XVI, No 1

Study of 30 angina cases showed that none had malarial parasites in blood. Similarly, angina does not develop in children who have had malaria. Analogous data also obtained for scarlet fever.

6/49T79

USSR/Medicine - Malaria
Medicine - Dystrophy

Mar/Apr 49

"Is It Possible for Small Children to Have
Malarial Dystrophy?" S. F. Shirokov, Children's
Clinical Hosp, Stalinabad, 4 pp

"Pediatriya" No 2

Active malaria causes dystrophy in small children.
Severe forms of hypotrophia II and III develop
in babies in the first weeks and the second to
third months of life even with a mild form of
malaria.

LC

41/49T77

SHIROKOV, S. F.

46/49T81

USSR/Medicine - Malaria
Medicine - Blood Parasites

Mar 49

"Changes in the Leucoocytes in Children With
Malaria," S. F. Shirokov, Stalinabad, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp

"Sov Med" No 3

Presents results of observations of 1,031
children with malarial parasites in their blood,
Details two cases.

46/49T81

SHIRKOV, S. P.

SHIRKOV, S. P. Printsipy etiologicheskogo i patogeneticheskogo
bolezniya zhivotnykh. Sov. molitsina, 1949, N. 11, s. 14-15

SHIRKOV, S. P. Molitsina, 1955

SHIROKOV, S. F., PROF.

USSR/Medicine - Immunology

Dec 51

"Reactivity of Child's Organism to Infectious Diseases," Prof. S. F. Shirokov

"Vop Ped 1 Okhran Mater 1 Det" Vol XIX, No 6, p 29

Advances the theory of 2 types of reactivity to infections present in a child's organism. A specific reactivity caused by ethiological factors, and defined by specific biol or serological test, establishes symptoms of the disease; general reactivity expressed by org, systemic, and tissue phenomena, a combination of homological symptoms demonstrates the stage of general reactivity and the fluctuation

222120

of the neurovegetative structure. Vegetative nervous system shifts of org, systemic, and tissue origin, have a bearing on the extent of fluctuation in general reactivity, though the primary part of this process is played by the cerebral cortex, which regulates the vital functions of the organism. Conditional recognition and differentiation of reactivity in a child's organism will assist in establishing the origin and development of infection. It is on this basis that action can be taken on either type of reactivity.

222120

SHIRKOV, S. P.

"Changes in the Conditioned Reflexes of the Pupils of the Eyes in Children Suffering From Malaria," Voprosy Pediatrii i Okhrany Materinstva i Detstva, Vol 3, 1952, pp 50-53.

SHIBOKOV, S.F.

Conditioned reflex changes of the pupils in malaria in children.
Vopr. pediat. 20 no. 3:50-53 May-June 1952. (CLML 22:4)

1. Professor, Head of the Department of Pediatrics, Stalinabad
Medical Institute (Director -- Docent Ya. A. Rakhimov, Corresponding
Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR Tadzhik SSR).

SHIROKOV, S.F., professor; VIKSHTEYN, R.L., assistant.

Rheumatism in Stalinabad children. *Pediatrics* no.1:29-35 Ja-F '54.
(MLRA 7:3)

1. Iz kliniki detskikh bolezney Stalinabadskogo meditsinskogo
instituta im. Avitsenny (direktor - chlen-korrespondent Akademii
nauk Tadzhikskoy SSR dotsent Ya.A.Rakhimov) na baze detskoy
klinicheskoy bol'nitsy Stalinabada (glavnyy vrach E.A.Nemirovskiy).
(Stalinabad--Rheumatism) (Rheumatism--Stalinabad)

SHIROKOV, S.F., professor (Krasnodar)

Reactivity of the body in infectious diseases in children.

Pediatrics no16:12-17 N-D '54.

(MIRA 8:4)

(COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, in infant and child
organic reaction)

U-3
U-3/General Problems of Pathology. Pathophysiology of
of the Infectious Process.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 20, 1958, No 93843

Author : Shirokov, S. F.

Inst : Kuban Medical Institute

Title : Tuberculin Reaction in Sedimentation of Leukocytes
(Brief Report)

Orig Pub : Nauchn. tr. Kubansk. med. in-ta, 1957, 15, (28), 260-272.

Abstract : A study was made of the reactions of leukocyte sedimentations with a tuberculin solution in a 1:100 dilution (tBSL). In 385 children with various diseases it was shown that TBSL was more sensitive than the Pirquet and Mantoux tests. Of 175 cases of positive skin tests, TBSL was also positive in 169 (96.6%); in negative skin tests in 89 children (51%), TBSL was also negative. In all cases of negative TBSL the Pirquet and Mantoux tests with an OT dilution of 1:100 were also negative. -- R.P. Zolotnitskaya,

Card 1/1

SHIROKOV, S.F., prof. (Krasnodar)

Conditioned reflex changes in the pupils among the clinical aspects
of children's diseases [with summary in English]. *Pediatrics* 36
no.6:11-17 Je '58 (MIRA 11:6)

(PEDIATRIC DISEASES, manifest.

conditioned reflex changes in pupils (Rus))

(PUPILS, in various dis.

pediatric dis., conditioned reflex changes (Rus))

SHIROKOV, S.F., prof.; MAZALETSKAYA, Ye.M.; ABRAMOVA, T.I.; RYBKINA, L.G.

Strepto-endotoxic reaction of leucocyte sedimentation in rheumatic fever
in children. Vop.okh.mat. i det. 4 no.4:41-46 JI-Ag '59.

(MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz kliniki detskikh bolezney Kubanskogo meditsinskogo instituta
(dir. - prof. V.K. Suprunov).
(RHEUMATIC FEVER) (LEUCOCYTES)

SHIROKOV, S.F., prof.

Certain minute symptoms in rheumatic fever in children. Sov.med.
23 no.1:77-79 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Iz kliniki detskikh bolezney Kubanskogo meditsinskogo instituta
(dir. - prof. V.K. Suprunov).
(RHEUMATIC FEVER, manifest.
choreiform micro-hyperkinesia (Rus))
(MOVEMENT DISORDERS,
choreiform micro-hyperkinesia in rheum. fever
in child (Rus))

SHIROKOV, S.F., prof.

Clinical significance of tuberculin reactions in children. Sov.
med. 25 no.1:146-151 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz kliniki detskikh bolezney Kubanskogo meditskogo instituta
(direktor - prof. V.K.Suprunov) na baze detskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy
Krasnodara (glavnyy vrach N.A.Valova).
(TUBERCULIN)

SHIROKOV, S.F., prof. (Krasnodar)

Clinicoimmunologic interpretation of tuberculin reactions. Sov. med.
27 no.3:63-67 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:11)

KISEL'NIKOV, V.N.; DEMSHIN, V.Ya.; SHIROKOV, S.G.; Prinimali
uchastiye: MUKHINA, L.V.; PRISHCHEPINA, A.I.; LOGUNOVA, G.V.;
LAPSHINA, L.M.; PENYAYEVA, L.A.

Production of granulated carbamide from the melt of the
distillation column of the first stage in a fluidized bed.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; khim. i khim. tekhn. 8 no.3:504-510
'65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Ivanovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut, kafedra
protseessov i apparatov.

SHIROKOV, Sergey Ivanovich, inzh. [deceased]. Prinsipali uchastiye:
ZAYETS, V.M., dotsent; GUREVICH, M.I., dotsent. STADNIKOV, G.D.,
inzh., retsenzent; SHUL'MAN, L.G., inzh., retsenzent; DUGINA,
N.A., tekhn.red.

[Production of boilers] Kotel'noe proizvodstvo. Izd.3. Moskva,
Gos.nauchno-tekhn.isd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1960. 280 p.
(MIRA 14:3)

(Boilers)

BES, Dzh. [Bes, J.]; POGOREL'SKIY, R.A. [translator]; TARATUCHENKO, N.I.,
[translator]; SHIROKOV, S.I., red.; PLETNEV, V.S., red.; TIKHONOVA,
Ye.A., tekhn.red.

[Chartering and shipping terms. Translated from the English]
Morskije frakhtovye i transportnye terminy. Pod red. S.I. Shirokova.
Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1957. 133 p. (MIRA 11:5)
(Shipping--Terminology)

SHIROKOV, S.I.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/6299

Shvedov, V. P., Professor, and S. I. Shirokov, eds.

Radioaktivnyye zagryazneniya vneshney sredy (Environmental Radioactive Contamination). Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1962. 274 p. Errata slip inserted. 4000 copies printed.

Ed.: T. P. Kalyuzhnaya; Tech. Ed.: S. M. Popova

PURPOSE: This book is intended for geophysicists, biophysicists, dosimetrists, radiochemists, biologists, physicians, and agronomists.

COVERAGE: Methods of selecting samples and of determining, identifying, and measuring the activity of cumulative fission products and individual isotopes are discussed in detail. The composition, distribution, global fallout, and migration of artificial radioactive substances in the external environment are examined, and a dosimetric evaluation of radioactivity produced by heavy-nuclear fission is given. No personalities are mentioned.

Card 1/p/

DUBININ, Nikolay Petrovich; KHVOSTOVA, V.V., nauchnyy red.; SHIROKOV, S.I.,
nauchnyy red.; ANDREYENKO, Z.D., red.; MAZEL', Ye.I., tekhn. red.

[Problems in radiation genetics] Problemy radiatsionnoi genetiki.
Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry v oblasti atomnoi nauki i tekhniki, 1961.
467 p. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Dubinin) .
(RADIATION—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (GENETICS)

TUCHINA. V.S.; CHUPSHEVA, L.G.; SHIROKOV, S.I., red.; LAZAREVA, L.I.,
red.izd-va; USANOVA, N.B., tekhn. red.

[Merchant marine and freight indices] Torgovoe sudokhodstvo i
frakhtovye indeksy. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport,"
1962. 221 p. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo
flota (for Tuchina). 2. Gosudarstvennyy proyektno-
konstruktorskiy i nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo
transporta (for Chupsheva).

(Merchant marine--Statistics)
(Index numbers (Economics))

BARANOV, Yu.I.; KOSTOUSOV, N.P.; MINYAYEV, A.A.; SHIROKOV, S.P.

Magnetic device for handling billets. Metallurg 8 no.6:33
Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Severskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.
(Rolling (Metalwork)) (Materials handling)

ACC NO: 182346

SOURCE CODE: 01/0413, 02, 002, 040, 00, 000, 0

INVENTOR: Moskv, K. B.; Zayd, E. G.; Shirokov, S. S.; Shitsman, A. S.; Neusypina, N. I.

ORG: None

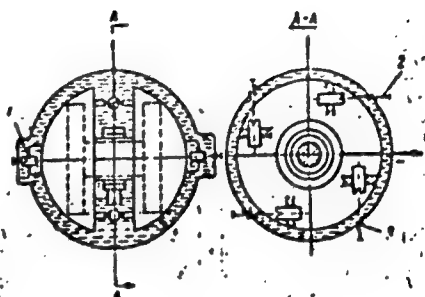
TITLE: A three-way gyroscopic float device. Class 42, No. 182346

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 11, 1966, 78

TOPIC TAGS: gyroscope system, gyroscope suspension

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a three-way gyroscopic float device consisting of a gyro unit fastened to an elastic torsional support and suspended in a liquid. Provision is made for balancing the instrument after final adjustment by equipping the gyro unit with balancing weights which may be moved with respect to its center of gravity along coordinate axes by adjustment wrenches. These wrenches are fastened in the housing of the device by hermetic couplings which permit reciprocating and rotary motion.

SUB CODE: 17/ SUBM DATE: 03Oct63
Card 1/1



UDC: 621-752.4

SHIROKOV, STEPAN VASIL'EVICH

DECEASED

Handwritten signature

SEE ILC

ACC NR: AP6018005

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/010/0117/0117

INVENTOR: Shirokov, T. A.; Sokolov, V. I.

ORG: None

TITLE: A rotator. Class 47, No. 181937 [announced by the State Union Design Institute of the State Committee on the Use of Atomic Energy SSSR (Gosudarstvennyy Soyuznyy Proyektnyy institut Gosudarstvennogo komiteta po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii SSSR)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 10, 1966, 117

TOPIC TAGS: electric rotating equipment, mechanical power transmission device

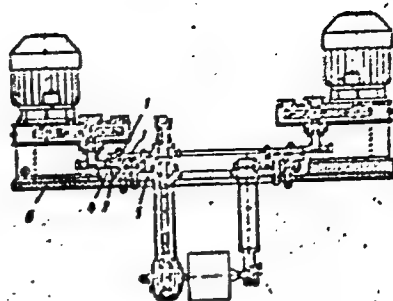
ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a rotator consisting of two speed reducing gears with an independent drive. One of the speed reducing units is connected to the rotating faceplate by an open transmission. The faceplate is rigidly connected to a gear wheel and mounted on a two-row ball bearing in the mechanism housing. The second speed reducing gear is connected to the output shaft by an open transmission which contains a wheel with a rim having teeth both on the inside and the outside mounted on a double-row ball bearing in the gear wheel housing. The geared wheel is also connected to the faceplate. This open transmission also contains a worm gear. The unit is designed for eliminating sliding current carriers

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when electric motors are used in the drive mechanism, and for providing output shaft rotation in relation to two mutually perpendicular axes. The output shaft is fitted with two sets of cams. One set located in the wheel housing is equipped with rims having both internal and external gearing. These cams are spring loaded in the axial direction of the shaft and rest on the end surface of the geared wheel which is connected in turn to the faceplate. The second set of cams is located in the mechanism housing and rests on the opposite end surface of the rim. The rim is connected to the faceplate and is spring loaded in the axial direction. The cam springs are made so that the cams set in the mechanism housing can exert more pressure on the wheel connected to the faceplate than the cams which are set in the housing of the wheel which is equipped with rims having both internal and external teeth.



1 and 2—cams; 3 and 4—
gear wheels; 5—faceplate;
6—frame

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Pravda, Moscow. 507/517a

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PURPOSE: This book is intended for the general reader. SUMMARY: The book is a compilation of articles which appeared in the newspaper Pravda after the launching, orbiting, and re-entry of the capsule of the Soviet 4,600 kg spaceship on August 19, 1960. The articles give some details on re-entry, acceleration in the flight in the fields of scientific research, cosmic radiation, solar radiation, ultra-violet radiation, and radiation levels. A description and three photos of the capsule are given. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references. A description and mathematical formulas. V. Fedorov, Doctor of Physics and Mathematics.

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